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New York in the Constructive Mile- to the university landed property repage Grab.

deathless dishonor by voting to its mem- he died left it a bequest of \$2,500,000. bers, on the eve of adjournment, a retro- Apparently in fulfilment of his wishes, active increase of salary. There was Mrs. Stanford turned over to it pracnothing in the Constitution or statutes | tically the whole of the estate, so that to prevent the great back pay grab of the total endowment was toward \$30,-March 3, 1873; but that cowardly and 000,000. The university is thus the most greedy performance encountered retrib- magnificent memorial ever raised by utive justice in the form of public opin- paternal and maternal love in pious memion, and the stripes left by the lash were ory of a dead son.

of December, 1903.

of travelling expense when there was development of the institution. no travelling, and could be no travelling. emergency, has just been demolished by in its unselfishness. the Senate committee's report on the Both Mrs. STANFORD and her husband subject, prepared by Mr. SPOONER. Yet, were natives of Albany county in the even if metaphysics tolerated the idea of | State of New York, and in age they were the infinitesimal recess, ordinary hon- only one year apart, he having been esty and a decent regard for public opin- born in 1821 and she in 1825. Besides her ion would forbid its employment as a munificent gifts to the Leland Stanford pretext for the transfer of public money University, she built and endowed a from the Treasury to pockets of the trus- children's hospital at Albany and gave tees of that public money by the votes a large sum to kindergarten schools in of those trustees. The transaction is as San Francisco. Maternal devotion was infamously immoral as the grab which thus a passion with her which no lapse distinguished the last hours of the of time after the death of her son, twenty-Forty-second Congress.

the Treasury was led by a New York | made as a memorial to him. Congressman, the Hon. "JIM" SHERMAN of Utica. Nine other New York members, we are sorry to say, were among the list which concerns the citizens of the Empire State:

Republican.

JOHN J. FITZGERALD of Brooklyn, Democrat.

A. GOULDEN of Fordham. JOSEPH IRA E. RIDER of New York, Democrat.

GEORGE J. SMITH of Kingston, Repub-

GEORGE N. SOUTHWICK of Albany, Repub-

FRANK E. WILSON of Brooklyn, Democrat. Four Republicans and six Democrats. No party lines in Graft!

The good fame of the Congress about to expire rests now with the Senate. Surely a project of petty larceny like the constructive mileage grab will get no help at that end of the Capitol!

Mrs. Jane Lathrop Stanford.

The death of Mrs. LELAND STANFORD at Honolulu, apparently the result of a poison criminally administered to her. brings up recollections of the romantic and tragic history of California with which this remarkable woman was so prominently associated.

LELAND STANFORD, her husband, who died in 1893, was one of the early settlers who were drawn to California after the discovery of gold in 1848. He was not among the "Argonauts" who rushed thither in the following year, his arrival having been three years later; but he began his California career as a gold miner. At Sacramento there was altrader rather than as a hunter after gold | hour is about to strike." CHARLES CROCKER, a "Forty-niner." of the Central Pacific Railroad, then regarded as a crazy scheme.

It is said that of the four the need of such a railroad first occurred to LELAND STANFORD when, in 1859, he saw a huge | that the requirements of rigid economy freight wagon drawn by twenty mules | made it impossible for him and his aspull out from HUNTINGTON'S store for sociates on the Committee on Rules to are likely to be without much effect. the Comstock mines at Virginia City, permit this measure of justice and decent coppers," the coin of the proletariat, are though the practicability of the route treatment of the President to pass in the described as wholly innocuous. There is over the Sierra Nevada had been vainly last hours of the session. On that same urged on California by Thomas J. Judah, day the House voted into an appropria- pieces of the subway, the trolley and the a civil engineer. Mr. HUNTINGTON, im- tion bill an unearned gratuity to its pressed by the suggestion, at once gave own members and the members of have many more, and twenty-five cent to it the practical impulse of his vigorous the Senate, amounting to \$190,000, or silver pieces are dangerous even to the enterprise and extraordinary genius within \$10,000 of the sum required to touch in handling. Silver half dollars are for execution. In July, 1862, the first pay Mr. ROOSEVELT an additional \$50,000 not only doubly dangerous on account of Pacific Railroad act was passed by Con- a year for the whole term of four years health of every person unfortunate enough gress, largely through his influence. For | for which he has been elected. Moreover, the construction of the railroad one one of Mr. Cannon's colleagues on the section, the central, was given to the Committee on Rules, Gen. CHARLES H. and yellowback currency, the great circu-Union Pacific Railroad Company, and GROSVENOR of Ohio, was recorded as lating medium of the republic, that the conthe western division to the Central Pa- voting for that conscienceless grab of clusions of the Board of Health experts cific Railroad Company. At the organi- the people's money. zation of the Central Pacific, STANFORD CROCKER and HOPKINS, were the heaviest holders of the stock.

known throughout the Union as the professions as reported above? "Big Four." All of them became prominent among the rich and powerful men of this country. Of the four STANFORD was the best educated in the convenbe was a lawyer in Wisconsin. He was also the one of the number who had large political abilities and ambitions. He was a delegate to the convention which nominated LINCOLN in 1860; the next year was elected Governor of Cali-Senate. In the last year also, he, together with his wife, now dead, founded the Leland Stanford Junior University If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Leiland Stamtord Jumor Chiversky at Palo Alto, Cal., in memory of their son of that name, who had died in 1884 at the age of 17 years. They conveyed resenting an aggregate value of many The Forty-second Congress earned millions, and Senator Stanford when

Mrs. STANFORD gave also the chief Day before yesterday the House of thought and the most anxious solicitude Representatives of the Fifty-eighth Con- of her later years to the management gress, by a vote of 90 to 79, fastened upon and development of the memorial unithe General Deficiency Appropriation versity. She was practically the masbill an allowance of \$190,000, or there- ter spirit in the enterprise, and as such abouts, to pay Senators and Representa- she did not escape criticism of her contives mileage from Washington to their | ceptions of its educational needs and the homes, and from their homes back to the | methods to be adopted in its administracapital, during the "infinitesimal recess" | tion and instruction. It was complained that the trustees of the university were No such journey was made by any merely her subordinates and that she Senator or member of the House. No herself was a woman of eccentricities claim, moral or legal, exists for one dollar which interfered with the wise scholastic

None of her critics, however, could The whole theory of the constructive denythat she was a woman of remarkable recess, set up for political reasons by ability and strength of character. Her ingenious executive mathematicians and devotion to the university erected as a metaphysicians at a time of executive memorial to her only son was absolute

one years ago, had served to cool, for We observe that the \$190,000 raid upon practically all her benefactions were

Mr. Cannon at the Twelfth Hour.

the Hon. "Jim's" accomplices. This is New York Herald reports that on Wednes- of improvement. day "a member of the Administration" increase the compensation of his office recently said: prior to March 4.

year for his services.

But that the alleged member of the adopted by Canada so far as possible." from the White House long ago; and of green twigs. that it was left to THE SUN, in the last days of the session, to point out the

brevity of the opportunity. Speaker Cannon, in replying to the al- two theories of great pith and moment. leged "member of the Administration."

the Herald's reporter: " Why, in heaven's name, didn't you tell me this long ago? How can we do it now? Here we are, fighting every bill that appropriates money, and are worth and others less." under rules that we cannot change unless we are ready settled COLLIS PORTER HUNTING- | President \$100,000 a year, because any President TON, who had been a "Forty-niner," earns it; but it is now too late. What makes me though he had become prosperous as a | mad is that it should be kept back until the twelfth

directly. Two years after the arrival of | If Mr. Cannon said that, we say, with LELAND STANFORD, HUNTINGTON took as all respect, Gammon! The Maynard bill partner in his business Mark Hopkins. increasing the President's salary was introduced and referred to the Commitwas another of the traders of the town, tee on Appropriations nearly two months and LELAND STANFORD became still ago, and it has never been reported by another. Sacramento then was a rough | that committee. Did Speaker Cannon, or mining town, but bustling with trade Mr. Hemenway, or Mr. Dalzell, or Gen. with the mining camps, and all four of GROSVENOR expect that Mr. ROOSEVELT these men prospered rapidly and greatly. | was coming to the Capitol to lobby for a By the time of the civil war they had measure by which he would benefit perbecome the "Big Four," joined in push- sonally? Mr. Cannon's wrath ought to properly speaking, is not an officer, and ing forward the project for the building | be turned upon himself and his assistants in the leadership of the majority for neglecting the business until the twelfth

hour. Nobody else is to blame.

The Stewart bill in the Senate remains. was elected president and HUNTINGTON | One day, or perhaps one day and a half, vice-president, and they, together with is left of opportunity. Will the Senate and twenty dollar bill 150,000. send the measure over to the House in such form that it will be beyond the power is that coin accumulations of more than

tory of that gigantic construction, whose | lyn to block it-in such shape as will successful accomplishment made them | test the sincerity of Speaker CANNON'S

A Few Redcoats Left.

time in centuries the British soldier has tional sense. Before going to California left our continent entirely to its own military devices." The withdrawal of England's soldiery from Halifax and understood on our side of the line.

Esquimalt, on the island of Vancouver, has been a nava! base rather than a fornia, and in 1885 to the United States military garrison. As ships come and go, and as fortifications of some kind are desirable if not necessary parts of naval bases, that station has been occupied by a small body of artillerymen and engineers, about 400 in all. There have been no infantry bodies at the post. Pacific waters is not sufficient to make a local squadron either necessary or

Halifax has been occupied by a battalion of infantry in addition to the artillery and engineers. The infantry is be taken by a Canadian regiment, but England's artillery and engineers will still remain in charge of the fortifica-

With her post at Bermuda, England sees no necessity for maintaining, as she has of late, 2,000 men at Halifax. It is not understood that the point is to be abandoned as a British naval base. grand propositions: There will still be a few redcoats left on the continent.

New Consuls.

A wholesome note is sounded in the announcement that changes are to be made in the personnel of the consular corps immediately after March 4. This is good as far as it goes, but it would | tive in its results. These unpermitted wanhave been better had that pigeonholed Consular bill been brought to light dur- parade by the Hon. Francis E. Leupp, Coming this session of Congress and a sounder and broader basis established for the changes in the corps.

There is even a suspicious little rift in the present announcement. It appears in the statement that nearly all consuls who have served for two terms will be ousted. That is not where the evils of the service lie. Length of service is not in itself an evidence of unfitness. Its argument would be quite to the contrary, and a removal made only because a man has served for two terms would be no less pernicious than an unfit appointment. A purpose to remove deadwood and install a better quality of consular timber is most commendable. but it is by no means certain that the service needs ploughing up. It does need a vigorous weeding out. The mere dor of their copper colored brethren? Why, substitution of one set of consuls for the Hon. SETH BULLOCK and his cowpunch-The Washington correspondent of the another set of consuls is no guarantee ers can cutsioux the Sioux, and the Israel

Our present service, as a whole, is called upon Speaker Cannon and in- fairly good, and there are those who JAMES S. SHERMAN of Utica, Republican. formed him that "it would be agreeable even think it excellent. Commenting on WILLIAM H. DRAPER of Lansingburg, to the President" if Congress saw fit to this question, the Canadian Manufacturer

> "The consular service of the United States is, We have no doubt that it would be without doubt, the best and most comprehensive scope of the work proposed, as well as the agreeable to the President, as it would to to the world, and to this fact is to be attributed intent that underlies it all.

> The special need of the service is the churchyard are no longer de thorized by Mr. ROOSEVELT to appeal to reform in the system rather than mere and the stone itself is crumbling away be-Speaker Cannon we do not for a moment | change in the personnel. The secondary | cause of exposure to the weather for so many believe. The President's attitude with consideration would be effected through ber of graves cannot now be identified beregard to the question of his salary has the operation of the primary. It is a cause of this corrosion. It will not be very been marked by all the propriety and pity that some of the time of the present | many years before all alike suffer from the delicacy which self-respect suggests Congress could not have been used in under the circumstances. When we this direction instead of being wasted consider his great power to influence as so much of it has been. Much can be legislation, and to produce results in accomplished, however, if Mr. Roose-Congress according to his own desires, VELT will make special fitness his exthere is sufficient evidence of his reserve | clusive standard for the new appointin the mere fact that the movement for ments. Even eight or ten year old deadadditional compensation was not spurred | wood may be better than certain kinds

Bailey on Pay and Hirelings.

In the Senate, Wednesday night, the Again, we can scarcely believe that | Hon. JOSEPH WELDEN BAILEY put forth

First: Officers and men in the army used the language attributed to him by "should be paid, as Senators are paid, exactly what their services are worth." Mr. BAILEY admitted ingenuously that "some Senators are paid more than they

This is the application to the salaries ready to let in the deluge. I am willing to give the of public officers of the principle quantum meruit. An impracticable application, since no court is equal to the high and fine distinctions that would arise in such cases of exact compensation.

Second: Mr. BAILEY, commenting on the word "hireling," suggested a wide and tolerant commensality:

" I will say that perhaps that term can be applied. for in the United States Army to-day an officer will not sit down to dine with his own brother if that brother happens to be a private."

We infer that if Mr. BAILEY's genius had taken him into military life he would have messed with his men. But. even a Senator, as much of a "hireling" as a private soldier?

The semi-official investigations made by the Board of Health concerning bacteria Equally absurd is the Speaker's excuse on money and the most effective means of neutralizing it have a high chemical value, but as a salutary incitement to thrift they

no danger in them. Nickels, the five cent phonographs, have germs; ten cent pieces

to possess them. But it is in regard to bills, the greenback are the most damaging to providence and saving. The dollar bill is found on examination to have perhaps 2,000 bacteria; the two dollar bill 6,000, five dollar bill 28,000,

The obvious conclusion from these figures It is not necessary to follow the his- of a single objector like BAKER of Brook- 30 cents in the pocket of any one individual in vincear,

threaten danger, and possession of any THE PROPOSED PORTO RICAN currency is incompatible with life insurance

More injurious even than the deductions of the Board of Health experts in the matter of bacteria on coin or currency is the Comment is made that "for the first | advice, freely given by their experts: "Don't keep money; get rid of it." There are many reckless and extravagant persons in all communities who are so favorably inclined to such a course that they do not need the technical opinion of Board of Esquimalt does not seem to be clearly Health experts to cause them to persist in their high rolling.

Virtue has made another home run. By a vote of 126 to 83 the Massachusetts House of Representatives has refused so to amend "semicolon" law as to permit licensed innholders to sell liquor until midnight. For the present, 11 o'clock will continue to be the curfew hour for thirst in good old Boston. There are no strangers there. Boston doesn't want them. The constables England abandons the naval base for and tithing men clear the streets when the the reason that her commerce in North | 9 o'clock bell rings. Strangers go to New York by the first train. The natives go to bed at 9. Why should hotels be allowed to sell rum to persons who have been at profane stage plays and are sitting up as late as 11 P. M.? It is a principle of Massachusetts law, we believe, that a man has not the right to stay himself with flagons even in his own to be withdrawn. Its place will probably | house; that he may be yanked thence by policemen without a warrant. Moreover, he may be jugged on the strength of his breath, or rather on the sensation thereof received by a policeman's nostrils.

A sad place for the wet. Still, it would be a mistake to rate too high the passion of Massachusetts for sumptuary restraints. The philosophy of liquor regulation or prohibition in Massachusetts rests on two

1. Mind somebody else's business. 2. Drink out of a flask; it is cheaper.

With all due sympathy with the sorrow or indignation of the Indian Bureau because a band of Sioux, beautiful of blanket, a gallery of war paint, a forest of feathers, has come to Washington town without leave asked, we must forgive a truancy so decoraderers are waved away from the inaugural missioner of Indian Affairs. He authorizes and stamps as official six distinguished Amerinds, including our reformed friend GERONIMO, the Hon. BUCKSKIN CHARLIE and the Hon. HOLLOW HORN.

These gentlemen will be an honor to the procession. They are entitled to full faith and credit from the spectators; and the Director of the Bureau of American Ethnology should show them every attention.

Still, those forbidden Sioux might have a under the ban:

"They came unasked and have no right to expect places in the parade merely because they are Indians. Were I to grant the request of, this band I would naturally be forced to act in the same manner toward every Indian wishing to participate in the ceremontes. The result would be indians everywhere, overshadowing everything else, both in number and in brilliancy of costume."

Are the Caucasians so afraid of the splen-W. Durham Marching Club of Philadelphia, with its ochre spats, can outdazzle them.

St. Patrick's Church with interest Mr. O'Rorke's letter on St. Patrick's Church in this morning's Sun. I think he misunderstands the nature and the

rich E. Rider of New York, Democrat.

In a E. Rider of New York, Democrat.

WILLIAM H. RYAN of Buffalo. Democrat.

This friends, and to the people of the country to a great extent the large and rapidly growing and as one who would not consent to the taking away or defacing of any part of the more than 50,000,000 pounds of coffee. FRANCIS E. SHOBER of New York. declare that Mr. ROOSEVELT is not fairly country; and it is to be hoped that, not neglecting grounds or building about which so many old and tender associations gather. But sumed in the United States last year. Given British service, that of the United States will be surely between taking away and augmenting a market, the output of the Porto Rican

cause of this corrosion. It will not be very many years before all alike suffer from the levelling hand of time, unless means are taken to preserve them.

The right reverend rector of St. Patrick's is not, I am sure, committed absolutely to any specific plan for this preservation, but he does think that something ought to be done to make permanent the record of these interments. Far from any thought of desercation the plan proposed was to give lasting honor to the dead and perpetual remembrance in the mortuary rites of the (hurch. I may say that Mgr. Kearney would not in this matter do any violence to the wishes of the living representatives of the dead; but, on the contrary, before a stone is turned to put the plan, for that matter, it will be with their full consent. Mr. O'Rorke may perhaps be glad to learn that the proposals have been submitted to the Lynch family, and to as many other surviving relatives of the dead buried in the yard as it was possible to find.

I amin hearty agreement with Mr. O'Rorke in his sentiments of reverence for the past. We live in an age that is fanatic in its adoration of the new. Everywhere we see the ruthless despoilment of the old. It would be a graceful concession to the past to rescue some relic here and there and keep it as a memorial of our earlier New York life. Let us rescue St. Patrick's. The church has never been really completed. The unfinished condition of decoration in the front and rear walls tells that. It is nothing unusual in the building of our churches to leave something for future generations to do, and additions, such, for instance, as a mortuary chapel, have æsthetic exemplars in many parts of Europe.

New York, Feb. 28.

A Bridge Loop Suggestion.

A Bridge Loop Suggestion.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Mayor's possition to and the subsequent apparent abanonment of the Centre street loop plan for the con nection of the Brooklyn and Williamsburg bridges suggests an alternative plan which, for many reasons, seems to me to be superior to either the centre street or the Baxter street plan. While I have watched with considerable attention and interes the various ideas brought forth for the relief o the existing conditions at the Brooklyn Bridge I have not yet noticed a mention of the suggestion which I purpose laying before you herewith, and which I believe to be at least worthy of consid-

rebuilding of the Third avenue elevated road from the Brooklyn Bridge to Delancey street to a double deck structure, the lower deck to be occupied by the Third avenue elevated and the upper deck by the loop rallroad, presumably the Brooklyn Rapid Transit. The adoption of this plan would obvious the necessity of destroying the esthetic features of the architecture of Centre street, would avoid heavy damages and loss of time in construction which would be incurred by the adoption of the Baxter street and private property route, and would Pennies, copper pennies, old fashioned coppers," the coin of the proletariat, are described as wholly innocuous. There is described as wholly innocuous. There is the Third avenue clevated road a loop entrance late the Tryon row terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge. thus avoiding, in considerable measure, the gested conditions which obtain at the present City Hall station of that line. Such a double decked structure would also provide, at Chaiham Square, for connection with the Manhattan Bridge, when

that somewhat impainable structure shall have become a physical fact. I can conceive of no reasonable objection which the elevated road people might offer to cooperation with the city, or with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, in rebuilding this pertion of their road, for it would seem that they would have everything to gain by such an improvement and nothing to lose. BROOKLIN, March 2. FRANCIS A. DIMOCK.

Where Are the Signs? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Was \$50,000 assigned for street signs? If so, are there any signs that such street signs will soon be forth-NEW YORK, March 1.

A BELIEVER IN SIGNS.

Preserving. Q (2) Stella-How can you keep a secret; Bella-Well, I find they keep longer in sugar than

WASHINGTON, March 2.- News despatches from Porto Rico report that the House of Delegates has passed, by a unanimous vote, a bill authorizing an insular loan of \$4,000,-000 for public improvements. It is also stated that the Executive Council favors the bill.

Nominally the proceeds of this loan, if it is effected, are to be devoted to public improvements, road building, bridge construction and similar enterprises. But the bill also provides that out of "unspent improvement funds" loans may be made to distressed agriculturists. From the discussion in the press of the island, continued now for many months, it is a fair inference that the real purpose of the loan is its use along the line of the incidental rather than that of the main proposition. If this is the fact, as it doubtless is, an interesting situation is developed.

Out of all the available information regarding the island one fact stands out That is that the economic situation is deplorable. The proposed method of relieving it is, however, decidedly open to question. The industry most seriously affected is coffee, the most important in Porto Rico. For years it has been the industry upon which the great majority of the islanders have been dependent for their ivelihood. Its present depression is due to the loss of the markets in which the berry was sold before the American occupation. The political change cut off the former outlet and provided no substitute. The complaint ever since has been that the distress in the island is due to the lack of market in which the berry could be sold at prices which would pay producers even the cost of production. This fact makes it quite difficult to see just how the situation is to be relieved by loaning money to planters to enable them to increase their production. The evident need of the island is a profitable market rather than an increase of a product which must be sold at a loss or, at best, at a margin of profit which does not, from a business point of view, justify a continuation of the enterprise.

The same proposition applies in a general way to the expenditure of the proceeds of a loan for the purpose of improving interior transportation, unless improved road systems would so reduce the cost of transportation as to bring the producing cost of coffee to a figure which would show a profit on its production and its delivery at shipping points. The present system involves the use of pack mules, and to some extent at least this must continue in any A system of highways which would reach all plantations directly would be quite out of the question. Very good roads, serving as main arteries, already reach and kinder word than Commissioner LEUPP gives traverse the most important coffee disthem. Hear his reasons for laying them tricts. The extension of that system to individual plantations at public cost is a measure of doubtful economic wisdom and of doubtful political soundness.

The plan of borrowing money to save a decadent industry along the lines proposed is open to question. No doubt the planters, most of whom, by the way, are Spaniards and not Porto Ricans, would be glad to borrow, particularly if they are bankrupt. But if their credit is so exhausted that they cannot borrow from those whose business is money lending, the security which they can offer for a loan from the Government would at its best seem to be of doubtful

It was reported a few days ago that it had THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. I read | been decided to send to this country a commercial agent whose work should be the advancement of Porto Rico's commercial interests. That is a step in the right diitent that underlies it all.

I write as a member of the congregation qualified for his position. In 1897, the year there is a wide difference.

The inscriptions on many of the stones in berry might be doubled in about fifteen probably be little if at all above 5 per cent of the American consumption. The quality years. As a matter of fact, the greater num- of the berry should give a place in our markets for all that can be produced. Backed with a suitable sum of money for advertising purposes, a competent commercial agent should be able to place in American coffee pots, inside of two years, every pound that the island can grow, at prices remunerative to growers and to their

employees. The island can get along without a debt Her salvation from the economic bow-wows is in a market for her coffee. The market is here, and it is susceptible of development along the lines of modern business methods. THE SUN advised this course some months ago, and it still appears a sounder policy than the acquisition of a debt for the purpose of enabling planters to produce coffee which they must sell at unprofitable prices if they can sell it at all.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I do not know Dr. Osler as to physical or intellectual strength except so far as he has been disclosed to me in your I am two months and more in my eighty-first

I will promise Osler a good black eye to carry to his English friends at Oxford if THE SUN will, on the eve of his departure, arrange in its building a quiet meeting with gloves or bare knuckles (choice of weapons to be his), provided THE SUN will see to it that Mr. McAdoo's men will not interfere before. during or after the event. This proviso must include District Attorney Jerome.

To allay any fear on the part of Dr. Osler, it is proper for me to add that I never had any training

as a boxer, never struck a human being with my fist; yet I am willing to give him the chance to "double me up" in body or in mind. A. J. P. NEW YORK, March 1.

Can Any Experiment "Fail"? To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: "W. M.," in his letter to The Sun to day, says "your correspondent of Nova Scotla seems to question my veracity because his ridiculous experiment failed." I seriously question his veracity if he states that any experiment can fall. An experimentalist may be disap-pointed in his results, but from the very nature of any experiment it is impossible for it to fail. I have always thought that the two proposition "No law of nature can be violated" and "No experiment can fail" were axiomatic.

Think it over, "W. M."

A. B. C.

Think it over, "W. M." INVINGTON, N. Y., March I. After a Few Corrections at Last Correct.

The report that a girl named Marie Moon was alssing has turned out to be an error. The girl was found by Detective Kyte, who reported to Chief Hodgkins that she had not been missing at all. It transpires that her name is Money instead of Moon.

Winter Troubles of a Mountain Journalist. From the Harlan Enterprise.
Owing to the hog track from here to Hagan being froze over with lee, we did not get our white paper from Hagan in time to get the paper off by

Loeb's Parentless Sea Urchin. Oh, poor little parentless urchin

Without any trace of mamma. You're never to find in your searchin Any proof that you had a papa. A chemico-physico Adam.

The first to be made "while you walt,"

With forefathers none-if you had 'em You couldn't make claim to be great. You're famous forever and ever, Oh, urchin without a papa; You're from-and it's awfully clever

A parthenogenetic larva. No cousins, nor uncles, nor aunts

Shall gather to call you "a dear."
Are you really retreat or advance.
You parenties Locb pioneer. HARTFORD, Conn. EDWARD S. VAN ZILE TROUBLES OF THE SULTAN.

War News Causes Consternation in the Palace, Joy in the Streets.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is reported from Constantinople that the con-sternation at the palace and in official circles over the turn of events in Russia passes all description. Backed by Russia, the Sultan has been able to resist at all points the pressure of the West, especially of Great Britain: but now he finds himself very much in the condition of a lobster without his shell. s said to have been particularly affected by the fall of Port Arthur, to which the censor-ship allowed only the barest reference in the press. European papers containing full de-tails were selling at extravagant prices where they could be obtained, and the reading of the accounts gar; the liveliest satisfaction to Turks, Greeks and Armenians alike, all seeming to feel a common satisfaction success of the Japanese, who are the heroes

For the Sultan the change in the situation is serious, as he has already found in the attitude assumed by the French Ambassador in the matter of the loan for the purchase of artillery and other war material, and in the retallatory pressure brought to bear on him in the same matter by the German representative, who threatened to leave Constantinople unless a share of the loan and of the order for guns was placed in Germany. As usual, there was a compromise, and for the present things have been smoothed over.

A certain amount of relief also has come from an unexpected quarter. To the astonishment of a good many the British Government has suddenly shown a disposition to moderate its attitude toward the Sultan. One incident was the arrest at Cairo by order of Lord Cromer of the representative of one of the Turkish political parties and manager of a newspaper for an article against the Sultan and the Khedive. The other was the threatening of the brother of the director of an Arab paper, Khilafal, published in London, unless he medified the tone of his articles in it. It was only after the two had signed an engagement in the sense required by Lord Cromer that they were restored to liberty.

From these incidents and the curious backing down of the British Government from the policy lately announced by Lord Lansdowne regarding Macedonia, it is conjectured in Constantinople that the weakening of Russian influence there and the fear of a confagration in the Mussulman world should the Sultan's authority be attacked externally and internally at the same time, have prompted this change. It is, however, held by some For the Sultan the change in the situation the Sultan's authority be attacked externally and internally at the same time, have prompted this change. It is, however, held by some that the British Government has ends in view that cannot be advantageously pushed for the moment, or that developments are taking place in connection with the troubles of Russia calling for caution.

New York, March 1.

THE NEW GERMAN TARIFF. Tremendously Increased Duties Upon

Our Growing Agricultural Exports. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The new German tariff has been completed and will go into force between Jan. 1 and July 1, 1906, and remain in force till Dec. 31, 1917 it will affect United States exports to Ger-

many quite seriously; in some lines the in-A comparison in our chief lines of export

	New Rate. 7.50 5.00
Rate	7.50 5.00
	5.00
Wheat 3 50	
Corn	
Rye 3 50	7:00
Flour 7.30	19.75
Lard	12.50
Oleomargarine	12.50
Beef, fresh or frozen	45.00
Beef, simply prepared	60.00
Apples, dried 4.00	10.00
Pfunes, dried 4 00	10.00
	12.00
Hides	30:00
Calf leathers	10.00
	85:00
Shoes, 600 to 1,200 grams per pair 50.00	20.00
	80.00
Wood, for building	. 20
Wood, hewn	.50
Wood, sawn 80	1.25
Wire, rolled or drawn 3.00	4.50
Cotton free	free
Seeds free	free
Oll cake free	free

How heavily this will press upon us is shown by the record of the increase in our exports to Germany of the tariff-raised commodities, between 1894 and 1904. That record is, according to the Bureau of Statistics of

the Department of Commerce	and Labor, as
	Increase.
15	904. per cent.
Wheat \$6.00	00,000 400
Corn 7.20	00,000 86
Rye	0,000 150
Flour 2.20	69 000,00
Lard14.90	0,000 75
Oleomargarine 2,20	00.000 24
Beef 00	0.000 25
Fruits 3.60	0.000 3.500
Hides 50	00,000 29
Leather and shoes 1.20	00,000 300
Wood 3.60	0.000 80

In the articles remaining free we increased: Cotton, 217 per cent., and oil cake, 52 per cent.; while in seeds we decreased 71 per cent. The few increases on manufactured goods are a surprise. A few rates have been raised, such those on shoes, motors, vehicles and some nds of machinery; but on the other hand ductions have been made in a number of

lines of manufacture. WALTER J. BALLARD, SCHENECTADY, March 1.

Japanese Notes.

According to the Japan Times. & committee of he Japanese Bar Association that had been ap-pointed to consider "the Manchurlan question lewed from the standpoint of international law" has submitted a resolution to an extraordinary

has submitted a resolution to an extraordinary meeting of councillors which reads:

That, in order to insure the peace of the East and to guarantee the integrity of China proper and the opening of Manchuria. China shall unconditionally hand over to the Imperial Japanese Government her sovereignty over Manchuria.

That, as the administration grows with the progress of the war, the foregoing resolution shall be effected before the termination of the war.

The Nicht Nicht Shimbun reports that the Tokio reet Rallway Company has obtained a loan of 51.500,000 from the Sun Insurance Office of Canada, for a short period. The money was obtained at 514 per cent., out of which one-half per cent. went o the indorsers, the Yasuda and Kogye banks. The Tayo Kisen Kaisha has also borrowed \$2.500,-000 from a foreign financial institution.

Of the \$22,750,000 gold received by the Japanese vernment in payment of the last installment of the second foreign loan, \$22,250,000 went in part payment of the Government's debt to the Bank of Japan amounting to \$45.750,000. The remaining half million was applied to other purposes. At the end of January the bank's specie reserve had thus been raised to \$64,000,000, the issue of its notes over and above the legal limit being on the same date \$1,750,000.

ocialist paper recently suppressed by the Japanes Government, the editor and staff announced their intention to devote their energies to the printing and distribution of Socialist literature in the Russian language among the Russian prisoners of wa

The Nicht Nicht Shimbun, commenting on a stateent of Mr. Sakatani, Japanese Vice Minister of inance, regarding the Government expenditure the war, takes a somewhat pessimistic view of the situation. It points out that, while the Govern-ment had spent quite \$250,000,000 toward the end of January, it had only realized \$80,000,000 from the three internal loans and \$50,000,000 from the for ans, with \$20,000,000 from taxes and levies, leaving deficit of some \$100,000,000. In order to cover this It had taken money out of special funds and bor-rowed heavily from the Bank of Japan. The Kokumin, on the other hand, sees nothing but prosperity, which it attributes to the war and

the expenditure necessitated by it, and thinks that due precaution is observed the Empire is on the eve of great economic and financial expansion.

What British Tars Call Their Ships. From the St. James's Gazette.

Some navy nicknames: Majestic, Jew's Stick: Magnificent, Maggie: Prince George, P. G.; Sans Parell. Sampan: Amphistite, Ham an' Tripe: Her-Mione, My Own; Prince of Wales, Hohing Dean; Narcissus, Little Clas; Jupiter, Jupes; Queen, Alex; Hermes, Wallhower; Bacehante, Back Shant, Sutlel, ubile J. Nlobe, Nobbler; Hogue, Hog: Warspite, Varbash; Royal Oak, Acorn; Undaunted, Un-Warbash; Royal Oak, Acorn; Undaunted, painted; Empress of India, Heaven's Light; mone, Pom One: Nile, The Jew; Victorious, V Bellerophon, Billy Ruman; Foudroyant, Food and

Constituent Wants Bull Pup. From the Washington Pos

Representative Burgess of Texas has a constituent who evidently thought, from the discussion of the Agricultural bill that the Department of Agriculture had other things to pass around free besides garden seeds, for in a recent letter to Mr. Burgess he made the following request:

"DEAR MR. Bungess: Will you please send me a

buil pup from the Bureau of Animal Industry, and

SUING THE SNOW CONTRACTOR. Legal Aid Society Takes Up Cases of

Alleged Underpayment. The East Side branch of the Legal Aid Society has brought twenty suits against William Bradley, the snow removal contractor, to recover wages alleged to have been withheld from shovellers employed by him. These men are all Russians, Hungarians and Austrians, and few of them can speak any English. According to their statements Mr. Bradley's foremen have not given them credit on their cards for anything like the full amount due them. They assert that sometimes they got paid for only one day's work out of three and that heretofore they have had the choice of accepting what was offered to them or nothing at

On the East Side Mr. Bradley is looked upon as a person of first importance because in snowstorm periods he is in a position to give work to practically all who apply In the busy season he has as many as 10 000 men working for him on the snow removal contract. The pay for shovellers is supposed to be 20 cents an hour.

About forty men called on Mrs. Mary Grace Quackenbos, the attorney for the society, at her office and said that the "snow commissioner," as Mr. Bradley is called over there, had not dealt fairly by them in the matter of wages. Each man had with him a ticket upon which was punched the number of hours he was supposed to have worked. The men were credited with seven, eight, and nine hours each, although some of them said they had worked two and

of them said they had worked two and three days.

Mrs. Quackenbos could do nothing then but settle with Mr. Bradley's lawyers for the face va'ue of the tickets. It was declared that some of the tickets were counterfeits although they are about as difficult to imitate as bank notes and most of the men holding them could neither read nor write. Nevertheless those who held the tickets said to be bogus got no pay at all. When more complaints were made to the society about Mr. Bradley last month it was decided to take the matter to the municipal courts and in the last few days. municipal courts and in the last few days a batch of free summonses has been issued. The men in every case have been instructed The men in every case have been instructed not to accept any sum less than the full amount due them. The cases will come up in the Fourth, Fifth and Thirteenth district courts just as soon as Mr. Bradley can be served. According to the process servers of the society it is an extremely difficult task to get at him. Mr. Bradley has a dozen or more offices in New York and he is a very busy man.

FAMOUS CONVENT TO MOVE. The Sacred Heart Institution Is Going Further Uptown.

As soon as a satisfactory site further uptown can be secured the convent school which the Ladies of the Sacred Heart have had so long in West Seventeenth street, near Sixth avenue, will be closed. In their academy many Catholic and non-Catholic women of social prominence have been educated. In its chapel many noted converts have been baptized and confirmed, and as the meeting place of the confraternity of the Children of Mary and the Tabernacle Society it has seen many memorable

gatherings.

The teaching order of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart came to New York in 1841, under the direction of the Russian Princess Mme. Elizabeth Gallitzin. They settled in Houston street, near Mulberry, and some time afterward moved to Bleecker street,

where a school was opened, and at once enjoyed fashionable patronage. Needing more extensive quarters, the establishment was taken to Astoria, L. I., establishment was taken to Astoria, L. I., in 1844, and remained there for two years in one of the old fashioned country residences which then dotted the shore of the Sound. The Lorillard family mansion at Manhattanville being offered for sale at that time, the convent was again moved back to New York, and settling there has since remained, becoming the most famous since remained, becoming the most famous boarding school of the order in the United

In 1868 the school in West Seventeenth street was opened to accommodate day pupils in the then fashionable residential section of the city. The character of the neighborhood having greatly changed, becoming a part of the shopping district, it has been determined to move the school o a more convenient and attractive site urther uptown. No details have been fixed upon yet.

QUADRANGLES AT CHICAGO.

The University to Be Divided into Groups and Colleges, Something Like Oxford.

CHICAGO, March 2.-Radical changes in the plans for the future of the University of Chicago, as outlined by President Harper, have been decided upon by the Midway authorities, according to an announcement made by Dean George Vincent of the junior Like Oxford, the Midway school is to be

divided into small colleges, each to have a separate name, but all to be under one head and one scheme of direction. Buildings wil and one scheme of direction. Buildings will be erected for the new groups in the various quadrangles planned. In all something like twelve to fifteen new structures will be erected for that purpose. It is estimated that from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 will be

that from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 will be needed to carry out Dr. Harper's schemes. Thus far no gifts have been received to cover the cost of the buildings.

"The University of Chicago is to be a combination of the American style of university and the Oxford system," said Prof. Vincent yesterday. "In dividing the schools up into small colleges we will get all the benefits of the present large and small American colleges at the same time. Also American colleges at the same time. Also, we will get the benefits accruing from the English style of university."

Definite plans have been drawn up for the women's quadrangle. The mesculine students of the freshman and sophomore classes are to have a quadrangle. The divinity students already have their quad-rangle at the southwest end of the campus

HIS HOUSE WILLED TO A SERVANT. G. L. Hyslop Leaves a Substantial Legacy to Jane C. Austin.

George L. Hyslop, by his will filed yes terday in the Surrogates' office, has bequeathed his collection of books of the New Sydenham Society, London, to the New York Academy of Medicine, and to the American Museum of Natural History his books on natural history and his collection of shells, insects, coral and other specimens. To Jane Cameron Austin, daughter of Le Baron L. Austin, Mr. Hyslop bequeathed his residence, 143 East Forty-sixth street, with its contents, adding that the bequest was made not only as an evidence of his "love and affection, but in grateful remem-brance of twenty-five years of faithfu services rendered me by her grandmother brance Jane C. Haskins, in the management and conduct of my house and household affairs, and of the many years of similar faithful service rendered me by the said Jane Cam-

service rendered he by the said Jane Cam-eron Austin before and since the death of her grandmother."

The residuary legatee is George W. Croney of New Rochelle, a nephew. The United States Trust Company is appointed executor.

FOR BROOKLYN'S NEW ACADEMY 8652,400 Is Subscribed-Ten Architecis

Prepare Plans for Competition The total subscriptions so far for the \$1,000,-000 new Academy of Music in Brooklyn, amount to \$652,400. These are the ten architects selected to prepare plans for the building: Boring & Tilton, Frank Freeman, Friedlander & Hornbostel, Herts & Tallant, Howells & Stokes, Lord & Hewlett, George Tremaine Morse, George B. Post, W. B. Tubby and York & Sawyer.

The plans will be submitted to a jury composed of Prof. Warren P. Laird of the University of Pennsylvania. William R. Mead and John M. Carrère. The nine architects whose plans are not accepted are to receive \$500 and receive \$500 each.